AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION WITH MARKINGS TO SHOW CHANGES MADE

Amend the following paragraphs:

[0034] --FIG. 1 an axonometric view of two switching devices ~~according to claims 1 and 6~~;--.

[0036] --FIG. 3 an axonometric view of a terminal of a switching device ~~according to claim 9~~;--.

[0045] --This disadvantage can be overcome and switching devices S with smaller outside dimensions, in particular with a smaller width, can be used at high operating voltages, by providing switching devices S according to the invention~~, as recited in claim 1,~~ in the region of the terminals 1 with at least one shielding element 3 that is formed as one piece on the housing 2. In this way, the housing width can be the same as that for low voltage switching devices (e.g., approximately 17.5 mm). A significantly larger number of switching devices S can then be accommodates in a predetermined area than has been possible to date.--.

[0053] --FIGS. 1 and 2 show two switching devices S arranged side-by-side, in particular circuit breakers for electric installations with a housing 2 with terminals 1, whereby at least one recess 8, <u>subsequently also referred to as</u>

indentation 8, ~~and the like~~ for lengthening the leakage current path are provided on at least one housing section and/or on at least one part formed on the housing 2.--

[0054] The recesses 8 [[,]] or indentations 8 ~~and the like~~ seen clearly in FIG. 1 significantly lengthen the existing leakage current path compared to conventional components without changing housing width. The configuration, number and shape of the recesses 8 [[,]] or indentations 8 ~~and the like~~ depend on the local situation and are adapted to the geometry of the respective switching devices S. As seen clearly in FIG. 1, such recesses 8[[,]] or indentations 8 ~~and the like~~ can also be provided on the shielding elements 3.--.

[0055] The recesses 8[[,]] or indentations 8 ~~and the like~~ also cause the shielding elements 3 to be offset toward the inside, which is seen clearly in FIG. 2. For example, the at least one recess 8 [[,]] or indentation 8 ~~and the like~~ can be provided on the exterior surface of at least one shielding element 3 formed on the housing 2. The shielding elements 3, which are implemented in FIG. 2 as a plate [[4]] or a rib 4, are moved away from the housing surfaces towards the inside by a distance that prevents the shielding elements 3 from contacting another identically constructed switching device S or another shielding element 3 of that switching device S. The shielding elements 3 of adjacent switching devices S are then not in contact with one another, thereby lengthening the leakage current path.--.

[0056] Advantageously, the at least one recess 8 [[,]] or indentation 8 ~~and the like~~ is arranged in the region of a terminal 1, because this can be an area where leakage currents can be expected. Advantageously, a corresponding recess 8 [[,]] or indentation 8 ~~and the like~~ is arranged on the exterior side of the housing on either side of the clamping screw opening 7. In this way, the leakage current path can be most effectively lengthened, while removing only a minimum of material from the housing surface.--.

[0057] --FIGS. 3 to 6 shows the terminal 1 of a switching device S, in particular a circuit breaker, for electrical installations with a housing 2, with at least one terminal 1, including a movable case 10, a fixed case 11 surrounding the movable case 10, and a clamping screw 15 that can be screwed with a head 13 against a clamping support 14 through a through-opening 9 of the fixed case 11 into a thread 12 of the movable case 10, wherein the movable case 10 together with the fixed case 11 forms a clamping opening for cable ends 16 that can be adjusted with the clamping screw 15, further including a clamping opening 17 for cable lugs [[17]] R that is formed between the head 13 of the clamping screw 15 and the fixed case 11, wherein means are provided for completely unscrewing the clamping screw 15 from the clamping opening 17.--.

[0066] --For opening the terminal 1 so that the clamping screw 15 moves out of the way of the clamping opening for cable lugs [[17]] R, the screw 15 is operated so as to open the terminal 1. If the terminal 1 is fully open and the

clamping screw continues to move in the same direction, then the clamping screw 15 becomes unscrewed from the last turns of the thread 12 in the movable case 10. The clamping screw 15 is then raised above the clamping support 14 and entrains the platelet 20, until the platelet 20 is prevented from moving further by housing parts. If the clamping screw 15 is rotated further, then the thread of the clamping screw 15 is screwed into the partial thread 22 of the platelet 20. Because the housing parts prevent the platelet 20 from moving radially, further rotation of the clamping screw 15 moves the clamping screw 15 out of the fixed case 11 and out of the clamping opening for cable lugs [[17]] R, as indicated in FIG. 5. When the clamping opening 17 is unobstructed, a ring cable lug R can be inserted in the clamping opening 17. When the clamping opening 17 is fully open, the clamping screw 15 can protrude so far from the clamping screw opening 17 that it can be manually removed. However, removal of the clamping screw 15 is not required for operating a switching device S with ring cable lugs R.--.